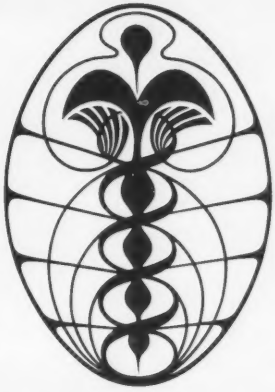
CLINICAL EEG
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY



Author Index Vol. 16, 1985

Subject Index Vol. 13, 1982
Vol. 14, 1983
Vol. 15, 1984
Vol. 16, 1985

Index of Authors

Umberto Aguglia, 111, 167, 202
Carlos S. Alvarado, 208
Norberto Alvarez, 104
L. Andaya, 63
O.J. Andy, 195
D. Austin, 63
S.D. Brinkman, 48
Modestine E. Brown, 94
Robert J. Burgess, 94, 131
Sirichai Chayasirisobhon, 48, 91
C-L Cheng, 192
Nai-Shin Chu, 192
Schenley Co, 33
Michael S. Dahn, 157
J. Schiemann Delgado, 1
Pasquale DeMarco, 39
Miles E. Drake, 94, 131, 171
Albert Ehle, 33
Charles M. Epstein, 208
Guy Farnarier, 202
D. Fetzer, 183
J.H. Fleming, 143
Constance E. Ford, 94
W. Froescher, 1
S. Ganji, 219
Henri Gastaut, 111
Timothy J. Gelety, 94
S. Gerganoff, 48
S. Gershon, 48
Frederic A. Gibbs, 120
R.L. Gilmore, 11
Giuseppe Gobbi, 111, 167
R. Godbout, 136
V. Green, 48
Gregory Gruener, 98
Hasan Gurkan, 45
K. Hall, 183
David Hellman, 219
John R. Hughes, 98, 128, 178
Laurie L. Humphries, 208
Kazuyo Inokuma, 21
Lloyd A. Jacobs, 157
Gary P. Jacobson, 83
Steven A. Jerrett, 161
Norma C. Josef, 91
Marion F. Jurko, 195
James T. Kelley, 16, 72
Suzanne D. King, 157
Sezer S. Komsuoglu, 45
Kenneth A. Kooi, 77
Michael H. Kutner, 208
Arthur Leventhal, 33
Osman Liman, 45
Elio Lugaresi, 167
Helene Lycaki, 91
J.R. Maloney, 183
Akiko Matsumoto, 21
Majid Molaie, 54
M. Montplaisir, 136
M.D. Mouradian, 213
B.D. Murdoch, 143
Tamiko Negoro, 21
Michael Newmark, 33
E. Niedermeyer, 1
H. Ortega, 183
John E. Overall, 16
George W. Paulson, 131
Yolanda M. Pena, 72
Patricia E. Penovich, 213
Gilmour M. Peters, 157
N. Pomara, 48
Aldo Quattrone, 202
Abdelsalam H. Ragab, 208
Maurice Rappaport, 183
Ken Reed, 16
Edward L. Reilly, 16, 72
E. Rodin, 63
Paola Giovanardi Rossi, 167
I. Rouleau, 136
Harley E. Schear, 30
N.A. Shaw, 149
L. Sorel, 122
Frederick A. Struve, 88
Midori Sugiura, 21
V.M. Synek, 149
Etsuko Takaesu, 21
S. Tahir, 63
Paolo Tinuper, 111, 167, 202
L.G. Tomasi, 178
Kazuyoshi Watanabe, 21
Narayan P. Verma, 77, 157
E.A. Wright, 11
S-S Yang, 192
Hwa-Shain Yeh, 83
R. Zurek, 1

Index of Subjects

Vol. 13, 1982
Vol. 14, 1983
Vol. 15, 1984
Vol. 16, 1985

Abscess, brain, and, coma in children, 14:207-213
Absence seizures and, familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—mentally retarded, seizure management, 14:164-172
—natural history of hypsarhythmia 16:128-130
—status appearing on eye-closure, 16:111-118
Acronyms, and use in EEG, 15:32-39
ACTH and, hypsarrhythmia, diminishing incidence, 16:178-182
—infantile spasms and hypsarhythmia, early success and ongoing benefits of Sorel's treatea-ment, 16:120-121
—West's syndrome, treatment, 15:140-144; 16: 122-127
Acupuncture, and effect on somatosensory evoked potentials, 14:53-56
Affective disorders and, pattern reversal evoked potentials, 15:178-183
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-225
Age factor and, alcohol abuse with pattern reversal VEP, 15:102-109
—geriatric disease with photic driving, 14:78-81
—hypsarhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—POSTS in geriatric EEG, 16:11-15
—rhythmical temporal theta, 15: 145-150
—small sharp spikes, 15:208-213
—(See also Children and Neonates)
Alcohol and, toxicity in pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
Alcoholism and, EEG pattern in delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—pattern reversal visual evoked potentials, effect of age, 15:102-109
—short latency brainstem and somatosensory evoked potentials, 14:8-16
—spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, case report, 16:213-218
—visual evoked potentials, 14:17-19
Alpha activity and, bipolar vs. monopolar recording, 15:1-21, 71-82
—coma, 15:32-39, 116-121, 167-172
—delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—EEG topography in porencephaly and arachnoid cyst, 16:21-29
—hyperthyroidism, 13:97-102
—neonatal meningitis, with theta, 14:67-77
—neonatal status epilepticus, 15:125-131
—parkinsonian patients on levodopa, 14:82-85
—periodic activity, 15:32-39
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—rhythmic discharges in newborn, 13:245-250
—sleep spindles in depth recording, 13:216-225
—spectral analysis of interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—vascular brain stem lesions, 14:35-46
Alpha coma and, alpha rhythm and alpha-like coma, 15:167-172
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
—theta pattern coma, a variant of alpha pattern coma, 15:116-121
Alzheimer disease and, event related evoked potentials, 16:48-53
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
Ambulatory EEG and, community hospital prospective study with analysis of patient outcome, 16:161-166
—monitoring of all night sleep, 16:16-20
—pediatrics, 24 hour monitoring, 15:164-166
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
American Medical EEG Association (AMEEGA) and, EEG instrument standards, 13:134-135; 15: No. 3, VI
—joint review committee report on allied health education and accreditation, 13: 137-138
Anatomical placement of EEG electrodes, and universal APEEGE system, 15:1-21
Anectine, and attenuation of EMG with electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
Anesthesia and, ECT with EEG spectral analysis, 13:251-256
—electrocorticograms, 15:83-91
—SEP with animal models, 13:178-189
—spinal cord lesions, effect on SEP, 14:142-151, 173-185
Animal model and, investigation of clinical utility of somatosensory evoked potentials, 13:178-189
—spinal cord lesions, effect on SEP, 14:142-151, 173-185
Anoxia and, drowning survival in children with EP as predictors of outcome, 16:183-191
—(See also Hypoxia)
Anterior bradyrhythmia, and frontal intermittent rhythmical delta activity, significance of two patterns, 16:1-10
Anterior temporal localization, and, electrode placement systems 15:1-21
—(See also Temporal)
Antiepileptic medication and absence status, 16:111-118
—ambulatory EEG study, 16:161-166
—behavioral changes produced by valproic

acid, 13:50-53
—BSAEP in patients with epilepsy, 13:154-161
—compliance for anticonvulsant medication in an institution for mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—computerized spectral analysis of interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—interictal EEG prediction of response to monotherapy, 16:131-135
—management in institutionalized mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
—neonatal seizures, 13:46-49;15:133-139, 197-201
—phenytoin infusion in seizure patients, 15:173-177
—serum levels, effect of valproic acid on diphenylhydantoin, 16:104-110
—status epilepticus, neonatal, 15:197-201
Antisocial personality, and brainstem auditory evoked potential, 16:91-93
—(See also Behavior and Psychiatric disorders)
APEEGE, anatomical placement of EEG electrodes system, 15:1-21
Aphasia, and epilepsy syndrome in children, 13:23-35
Apnea and, brainstem dysfunction in infants, 13:82-88, 226-232
—neonatal meningitis with seizures, 14:67-77
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139, 193-196
—rhythmic alpha in newborn with seizures, 13:245-250
—sleep disturbances in mentally retarded infants, 14:90-95
—sleep disturbances in narcolepsy, 14:130-134
—sleep-onset REM, compared with narcoleptic patients, 13:57-60
Arachnoid cyst, and EEG topography, 16:21-29
Arousal and, anterior bradyrhythmia, compared to FIRDA, 16:1-10
—BAEP in antisocial personality, 16:91-93
—seizures with pain, role of reticular activating system, 16:195-201
—unusual patterns in children, 15:92-96
Artifact and, alcoholics with epilepsy, 14:8-16
—delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—EMG and EKG with electrocerebral inactivity in neonates, 13:233-240
—EMG, failure of Pavulon to provide attenuation in electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
—management of infants and children for EEG, 15:202-207
—tongue-movement, 14:57-59
Asphyxia, and reactive burst suppression in infants, 14:138-141
—(See also Hypoxia)
Asymmetry, EEG, and neonates, 13:46-49
—normal and abnormal crossed asymmetry in monocular visual evoked potentials, 16:77-82
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
Asynchrony, and congenital hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
Atrophy, cerebral, and epilepsia partialis continua, 16:45-47
—mid-line epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
Auditory evoked potentials and, Alzheimer disease, 16:48-53
—brainstem dysfunction in infants responsive to thiamine disulfide, 13:82-88
—drowning outcome, predictors of survival in young children, 16:183-191
—epilepsy, 13:154-161
—hearing loss, 15:159-163
—infant apnea syndrome, 13:226-232
—locked-in syndrome, short latency, 13:54-56
—multiple sclerosis with deafness, site of lesion, 13:241-244
—surgical monitoring, pathological significance of reduced P1-P5 interwave interval, 16:83-87
—(See also Brainstem AER)
Automatisms, and benign infantile epilepsies, 16:39-44
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—occipital evoked spike epilepsy in childhood, 14:221-224
Barbiturates and, coma with EP after drowning, 16:183-191
—(See also Drugs and Phenobarbital)
Bascule pattern, and neonatal status epilepticus, 15:197-201
Behavior disorder and, BAEP in antisocial personality, 16:91-93
—computerized spectral analysis of interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—epilepsy, success of EEG in confirmation, 16:98-103
—14 and 6 positive spikes, 15:92-96
—psychological study of a family with EEG, 13:108-115
—valproic acid, 13:50-53
—(See also Psychiatric disorder)
Benign infantile epilepsies, with evoked spikes, 16:39-44
Benign partial epilepsy, of childhood, a new type with occipital spike-waves, 13:13-22
Benzodiazepines and, toxicity with spindle coma, case report, 16:213-218
Beta activity and, clinical correlates of very fast activity, 15:237-241
—coma, 14:207-213;15:32-39,167-172
—delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—electroconvulsive therapy, 13:251-256
—grand mal discharges, 15:155-158
—normal patterns in children, 15:92-96

—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
BETS, benign epileptiform transients of sleep (small sharp spikes), further data on a controversial pattern, 15:208-213
BIPLEDs, and cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—(See also PLEDs)
Bipolar recording and, APEEGE monopolar system, 15:1-21
—historical notes, 14: No. 2, V, No. 3, VII, VIII
—Neo-EEG monopolar system, 15:71-82
Birth injury, (See Perinatal injury)
Blindness, and Devic's syndrome, 13:36-39
—(See also Visual disorder)
Blood levels and anticonvulsants in mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—barbiturates in children with coma after drowning, 16:183-191
—valproic acid effect on serum levels of diphenylhydantoin, 16:104-110
BORTT (bursts of rhythmical temporal theta), a distinctive EEG entity, 15:145-150
Brain death, (See Death)
Brainstem auditory evoked responses (BAER) and, alcoholics, short latency, 14:8-19
—antisocial personality, 16:91-93
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—dizziness, 15:110-115
—epilepsy, 13:154-161
—FIRDA, 14:135-137
—hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—infant apnea syndrome, 13:226-232
—infants responsive to thiamine disulfide, 13:82-88
—Lafora disease, 16:202-207
—liver transplantation, 16:192-194
—locked-in syndrome, short latency, 13:54-56
—multiple sclerosis with acute deafness, site of lesion, 13:241-244
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—non-convulsive status epilepticus, 16:33-38
—sensori-neural hearing loss, 15:159-163
—surgical monitoring, pathological significance of reduced P1-P5 interwave interval, 16:83-87
Brainstem disorder and, death, 15:No.1,V,VI
—dizziness with EP, 15:110-115
—infant apnea syndrome, 13:226-232
—infants responsive to thiamine disulfide, 13:82-88
—sensori-neural hearing loss, with auditory nerve BER,15:159-163
—theta coma, 15:116-121
—vascular lesions, disturbances of sleep-waking cycle, 14:35-46
—(See also BAER)
Bromocriptin, and therapy effect on the EEG in chronic hepatic encephalopathy, 14:86-89
Burst suppression and, full term infants following asphyxia, reactive, 14:138-141
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139
—neonates, prediction of outcome, 13:46-49
Bursts of rhythmical temporal theta (BORTT), a distinctive EEG entity, 15:145-150
Calcification and, tuberous sclerosis long term follow-up, 16:219-224
Carbamazepine and, hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
—interictal EEG prediction of response to antiepileptic drug monotherapy, 16:131-135
—seizure management in mentally retarded, 14:164-172
—seizures, with BSAEP, 13:154-161
Cardiac disorder and, alpha coma, 15:167-172
—dizziness, 15:110-115
—(See also Vascular disorder)
Carotid endarterectomy, and assessment of variability of early scalp-components of SER in uncomplicated, unshunted case, 16:157-160
Central localization and, frequency dominance in mentally retarded children,13:257-263
—mid-line epileptiform activity in adults, 16:54-59
—midline spikes, 15:232-236
—rhythmic alpha in new born, 13:245-250
Cerebral fat embolism, and periodic EEG patterns, 14:27-34
Cerebral function monitor (CFM), and neonates, 15:185-192
Cerebral palsy and, neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—spikes, midline, 15:232-236
Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX), and EEG findings, 13:89-96
Cerebrovascular disease, (See Vascular disease)
Chemotherapy, and acute lymphocytic leukemia 16:208-212
CHERRS, and cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
Children and acute lymphocytic leukemia with fatal subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis, 14:214-220
—acute lymphocytic leukemia and sequential quantitative EEG analysis, 16:208-212
—benign partial epilepsy, a new type with occipital spike-waves, 13:13-22
—coma, 14:207-213
—cyclic variation of sleep spindles in mentally retarded, 15:40-46
—developmental studies on EEG spectral analysis of mentally retarded, 13:257-263
—EP as outcome predictors in drowning, 16:183-191
—epilepsy with aphasia, 13:23-35
—head injury, 13:162-177
—management for EEG, 15:202-207
—occipital evoked spike epilepsy, 14:221-224
—reactive burst suppression following asphyxia in infants, 14:138-141
—respiratory pauses and apnea during sleep in mentally retarded, 14:90-95

—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges, 13:40-45
—twenty-four hour ambulatory EEG monitoring, 15:164-166
—unusual EEG patterns, 15:92-96
—(See also Neonates)
Chloral hydrate and, EEG management of infants and children, 15:202-207
Choreoathetosis, paroxysmal dystonic, and photic induced-driven PLEDs, 15:151-154
Cirrhosis, liver, and spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
Clobazam and, absence status, 16:111-118
Clonazepam and, familial photosensitive epilepsy 15:47-52
Cognitive dysfunction and, computerized spectral analysis of interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—evoked potentials in Alzheimer disease, 16:48-53
—FIRDA, 16:1-10
—(See also Dementia)
Coma and, alpha rhythm, 15:167-172, (See also Alpha coma)
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
—EEG in prognosis, 14:47-52
—EMG artifact attenuation with electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
—pediatric cases, EEG findings, 14:207-213
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
—spindles in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
—theta pattern, 15:116-121, (See also Theta coma)
Complex partial status epilepticus, two case reports, 14:225-232
Computerized spectral analysis, and interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—(See also Spectral analysis)
Computerized tomography (CT) and, cerebral disorders detected by EEG, 13:139-147
—correlation with SEP, VEP and EEG in diagnosis of brain tumor and cerebrovascular disease, 13:71-81
—EEG in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—fatal subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis in children with acute lymphocytic leukemia, 14:214-220
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
Conceptual Level Anology Test, and tardive dyskinesia, 14:186-201
Continuous high amplitude EEG rhythmic synchronous slowing (CHERSS), and cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
Contraceptives, oral, and suicide risk potentiation in patients with EEG dysrhythmias, 16:88-93
Convulsions, (See Grand mal and Seizures)
Corticoid treatment, and West's syndrome, 16:122-127
—(See also ACTH)
Courtroom, electroencephalographer as expert witness, 13:194-198
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and EEG with CAT scan, 13:139-147;14:116-129
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
CTX (cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis), and EEG findings, 13:89-96
Cutaneous femoris lateralis nerve and, SEP stimulation in meralgia paresthetica, 14:161-163;15:No.1,VI,VIII
Cyst, and EEG topography in porencephaly and arachnoid cyst, 16:21-29
Deafness, acute, and multiple sclerosis, site of lesion and contribution of BAEP test, 13:241-244
—(See also Hearing loss)
Death and, brain death editorial, tread lightly, treat vigorously, 15:No.1,V,VI
—diagnosis of brain, brainstem, or cerebral death, 16:63-71
—failure of Pavulon to provide EMG attenuation for electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
—sudden infant death syndrome, 13:82-88, 226-232
—(See also Electrocerebral inactivity)
Degenerative diseases and, Alzheimer's disease, 15:32-39; 16:48-53
—Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, 14:82-85;15:32-39
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—parkinsonian patients on levodopa, 14:82-85
—periodic EEG abnormality, 15:32-39
—Wilson's disease, with liver transplantation, 16:192-194
Delirium, and FIRDA, 16:1-10
Delirium tremens and, EEG pattern, 16:30-32
—spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
Delta activity and, anterior bradyrhythmia compared to FIRDA, 16:1-10
—cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—coma, 14:207-213
—congenital hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—dialytic encephalopathy, FIRDA, 13:122-127
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—EEG topography in porencephaly and arachnoid cyst, 16:21-29
—FIRDA, clinical significance, 14:135-137
—hyperthyroidism, 13:97-102
—neonates, 13:46-49
—periodic abnormalities, 15:32-39
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—triphasic waves in hyperthyroidism, 13:97-102
—subclinical status in newborn, an unfavorable prognostic sign, 15:125-131

—(See also Slow activity)
Dementia and, Alzheimer disease, 15:32-39; 16:48-53
—EEG changes in the elderly, 14:78-81
—FIRDA, 16:1-10
—Lafora disease with BAEP, 16:202-207
—mid-line epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-61
Demyelinating disorder and, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—Devic's syndrome in two sisters, 13:36-39
—hypsarrhythmia with ACTH treatment, 16:178-182
Depressed amplitude and, congenital hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—diagnosis of neurological disorders, 14:116-129
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—(See also Asymmetry, Electrocerebral inactivity and Low voltage)
Depression and, drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—ECT, 13:251-256
—suicide risk in patients with dysrhythmias taking oral contraceptives, 16:88-93
Depth recording and, seizures with pain, 16:195-201
—seizure surgery, 15:83-91
—sleep spindles in man, 13:216-225
Devic's syndrome, in two sisters, 13:36-39
Diabetes, and bursts of rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
Dialytic encephalopathy, progressive, and EEG, 13:122-127
—(See also Renal disease)
Diazepam and, hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
—seizure management in mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
—spindle coma with toxicity, 16:213-218
—subclinical delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
Dilantin (diphenylhydantoin) and, compliance in an institution for mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—infusion in seizure patients, 15:173-177
—interictal EEG prediction of response, 16:131-135
—mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
—neonatal status epilepticus, 15:197-201
—valproic acid in combination, seizures with behavioral changes, 13:50-53
—valproic acid, effect on serum levels, 16:104-110
Dipropyl acetic acid, (See Valproic acid)
Dizziness and, BAEP, 15:110-115
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
Dopamine agonist, and chronic hepatic encephalopathy, effect on EEG, 14:86-89
Drowning, and survival in young children after drowning, brain evoked potentials as outcome predictors, 16:183-191
Drowsiness and, low voltage EEG, 14:102-105
—normal patterns in children, 15:92-96
—sleep spindles recorded from deep cerebral structures, 13:216-225
Drugs and, absence status, 16:111-118
—alcoholism, 14:8-19; 15:102-109;16:30-32
—anesthetic effect on EEG, (See Anesthesia)
—antiepileptic, (See Antiepileptic medication)
—behavioral changes with valproic acid, 13:50-53
—BSAEP in patients with epilepsy, 13:154-161
—coma, pediatric cases, 14:207-213
—compliance for anticonvulsant medication in institutionalized mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
—drowning survival in children, 16:183-191
—ECT, 13:251-256
—EMG attenuation, 16:72-76
—familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—fast activity, 15:237-241
—hepatic encephalopathy, 14:86-89
—hypnagogic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
—hypsarhythmia, 15:140-144; 16:120-127, 178-182
—interictal EEG, 16:131-135
—intoxication, 13:206-215; 15:32-39,102-109,173-177; 16:213-218
—low voltage EEG, 14:102-105
—lymphocytic leukemia, 16:208-212
—management of infants and children, 15:202-207
—neonatal seizures, 15:125-131,133-139,197-201
—neonates, prediction of outcome, 13:46-49
—nitrous oxide abuse, 16:143-148
—parkinsonian patients on levodopa, 14:82-85
—phenytoin infusion in seizure patients, 15:173-177
—psychtropic drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—seizure management in institutionalized mentally retarded, 14:164-172
—spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-231
—thiamine disulfide and infants with brainstem dysfunction, 13:82-88
—valproic acid effect on Dilantin serum levels, 16:104-110
—West's syndrome treatment, 15:140-144; 16:122-127
Dyskinesia, tardive and, EEG findings, 15:222-225,226-231
Dystonia, hypnogenic paroxysmal, and, epilepsy or sleep disorder, case report, 16:136-142
Electrocerebral inactivity and, brain death, 15:No.1,V

—coma after trauma, 15:116-121
—development of activity after 10 days in premature neonate, 13:233-240
—failure of Pavulon to provide EMG attenuation, 16:72-76
—fit switch with seizures and ECT, 13:148-153
—following delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—premature neonate-hydrancephaly, 13:233-240
—prognosis of coma, 14:47-52
Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), and EEG patterns, 13:148-153
—preliminary analysis of spectral energy with EEG pattern, 13:251-256
Electrocorticography and, information derived from intraoperative recordings during seizure surgery, 15:83-91
—seizures with pain, 16:195-201
—sleep spindles in man, 13:216-225
Electrode placement and, APEEGE system, 15:1-21
—historical notes, 14:No. 2, V,No.3,VII,VIII
—Neo-EEG system, 15:71-82
Electroencephalographer, as expert witness in the courtroom, 13:194-198
Embolism, cerebral fat, and periodic EEG patterns, 14:27-34
EMG and, failure of Pavulon to attenuate, with electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
Encephalitis and, abnormal EEG patterns in children, 15:92-96
—EEG vs. CT in diagnosis, 14:116-129
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—periodic EEG abnormality, 14:116-129; 15:32-39
—subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis and acute lymphocytic leukemia, 14:214-220
Endarterectomy, carotid, and assessment of variability of early scalp-components of the SER in uncomplicated, unshunted case, 16:157-160
Epilepsia partialis continua and, electrocorticography, 15:83-91
—pertussis infection, 16:45-47
Epilepsy, (See Seizures)
Epileptiform discharges, and success of EEG in confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—(See also Spikes and Spike and Wave)
Evoked potentials and acupuncture, 14:53-56
—alcohol abuse, pattern reversal VEP, effects of age, 15:102-109
—alcoholics, 14:8-19
—Alzheimer disease, event related, 16:48-53
—animal model in SEP clinical utility, 13:178-189
—antisocial personality, 16:91-93
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—brainstem dysfunction in infants responsive to thiamine disulfide, 13:82-88
—brain tumors and cerebrovascular diseases, correlation SEP,VEP,EEG,CT in diagnosis, 13:71-81
—carotid endarterectomy, uncomplicated, unshunted, 16:157-160
—Devic's syndrome, 13:36-39
—dizziness, 15:110-115
—drowning outcome predictors in young children, 16:183-191
—epilepsy, 13:154-161
—FIRDA, 14:135-137
—hydrocephalus, congenital, 15:22-31
—infant apnea syndrome, 13:226-232
—Lafora disease, 16:202-207
—liver transplantation, monitoring cerebral function, 16:192-194
—locked-in syndrome, 13:54-56
—lumbar disease, 14:152-160
—median nerve SEP, 13:116-121
—meralgia paresthetica, 14:161-163; 15: No.1,VII
—monocular VEP, crossed asymmetry, 16:77-82
—multiple sclerosis with acute deafness, 13:241-244
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—nitrous oxide abuse, 16:143-148
—psychiatric patients, pattern reversal, 15:178-183
—renal hemodialysis, 14:202-206, 15:97-101
—sensory-neural hearing loss, 15:159-163
—spinal cord lesions, 14:142-151,173-185
—status epilepticus, non-convulsive, 16:33-38
—surgical monitoring, 16:83-87
—tibial, peroneal, sural nerve stimulation, 16:149-156
—trigeminus nerve stimulation, 14:61-66
Evoked spike epilepsy and, benign infantile epilepsies, 16:39-44
—occipital, in childhood, 14:221-224
—somatosensory spike epilepsy, 13:190-193
—(See also Seizures)
Eye-closure, and absence status, 16:111-118
Eye disorder,(Vee Visual disorder)
Familial disorders and, benign infantile epilepsies with evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, 13:13-22
—cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—Devic's syndrome in 2 sisters, 13:36-39
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—paroxysmal distonic choreoathetosis, with PLEDs, 15:151-154
—photosensitive epilepsy, effectiveness of clonazepam, 15:47-52
—psychological study with EEG in a family, 13:108-115
—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges, 13:40-45

—tuberous sclerosis, long-term follow-up, 16:219-224
Fast activity and, clinical correlates of very fast beta, 15:237-241
—coma, 14:207-213; 15:32-39, 167-172
—delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—electroconvulsive therapy, 13:251-256
—grand mal discharges, 15:155-158
—normal patterns in children, 15:92-96
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
Fat embolism, cerebral, and periodic EEG patterns, 14:27-34
Febrile convulsions, and benign infantile epilepsies with evoked spikes. 16:39-44
FIRDA, (See Frontal intermittent rhythmic delta activity)
Focal seizures and, cerebrovascular accident, 13:139-147
—epilepsia partialis continua following pertussis infection, 16:45-47
—natural history of hypsarrhythmia, 16:128-130
—somatosensory spike epilepsy, 13:190-193
—subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis with acute lymphocytic leukemia, 14:214-220
Fourier transform and, EEG analysis in acute lymphocytic leukemia of children, 16:208-212
—levodopa in parkinsonian patients, 14:82-85
Fourteen and six per second positive spikes and, controversial patterns in children, 15:92-96
—post-traumatic syndrome, 13:162-177; 15:214-221
—significance in children and adolescents, 13:40-45
Frontal intermittent rhythmic delta activity and, anterior bradyrhythmia, significance of the two patterns, 16:1-10
—cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—clinical significance, 14:135-137
—periodic EEG abnormalities, correlations, 15:32-39
Frontal localization and, anterior bradyrhythmia, 16:1-10
—cerebral fat embolism, slowing, 14:27-34
—complex partial status epilepticus, spikes, 14:225-232
—electrocorticograms, spikes, 15:83-91
—electrode placement systems, 15:1-21,71-82
—FIRDA, 14:27-34,135-137;15:32-39;16:1-10
—mentally retarded children, dominance of activity, 13:257-263
—sleep humps in hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—sleep spindles with implants, 13:216-225
Fuster, Bartolome, notice of death, accomplishments, 14:No.3,V
Generalized periodic slow wave complexes (GPSC), correlations of periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
Genetic factors, (See Familial disorders)
Geriatric EEG, and age-dependent incidence of POSTS, 16:11-15
—photic driving, 14:78-81
Grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
Grand mal seizures and, BSAEP, 13:154-161
—familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—mid-line spikes, 15:232-236
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139,193-196
—rhythmic alpha discharges in newborn, 13:245-250
—valproic acid, 13:50-52
—West's syndrome, 16:122-127
—(See also Seizures)
Guillain Barre syndrome, and nitrous oxide abuse, with VEP, 16:143-148
Headache and, benign partial epilepsy of childhood, 13:13-22
—head injury in children, 13:162-177
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—rhythmical temporal theta, 15:145-150
Head injury, (See Trauma)
Hearing loss and, auditory EP in surgical monitoring, 16:83-87
—differentiation between brainstem lesions and sensori-neural hearing loss, with ABER, 15:159-163
—multiple sclerosis, site of lesion and contribution of BAEP test, 13:241-244
Hemodialysis and, chronic renal failure, changes in short-latency SEP, 14:202-206
—EEG in progressive dialytic encephalopathy, 13:122-127
—pattern reversal EP, 15:97-101
Hepatic encephalopathy and, bromocriptin therapy effect on EEG, 14:86-89
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—SEP monitoring cerebral functions following liver transplantation, 16:192-194
—spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
Hereditary disorder, (See Familial disorder)
Herpes simplex encephalitis, and EEG periodicity in diagnosis, 14:116-129
Humps, sleep, and asynchrony with hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
Hydranencephaly, and electrocerebral inactivity after 10 days in a premature neonate, 13:233-240
Hydrocephalus and, EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—newborns, neurophysiological evaluation, 15:22-31
Hypertensive encephalopathy, EEG and anatomo-clinical evidences of posterior cerebral damage, 15:53-60
Hyperthyroidism and, psychotic symptoms with triphasic delta waves, 13:97-102

Hypnagogic hypersynchrony, and normal drowsy patterns in children, 15:92-96
Hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia and, epilepsy or sleep disorder, case report, 16:136-142
Hypocalcemia, and rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
Hypoxia and, brainstem dysfunction in infants, 13:226-232
—drowning survival in children, with EP, 16:183-191
—EEG prediction of outcome in neonates, 13:46-49
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139,193-196
—reactive burst suppression in infants, 14:138-141
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
—theta coma, 15:116-121
Hypsarhythmia and, ACTH treatment of infantile spasms, Sorel's early success and ongoing benefits, 16:120-121
—diminishing incidence, 16:178-182
—Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, 15:61-68
—natural history, 16:128-130
—pyretotherapy as treatment, 15:140-144
—treatment, 16:122-127
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
Infantile spasms, (See Hypsarhythmia)
Infants, (See Neonates)
Infectious disease and, EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—hypsarrhythmia, diminishing incidence, 16:178-182
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—pertussis with epilepsia partialis continua, 16:45-47
—prognostic value of EEG in neonates, 14:67-77
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
—(See also Encephalitis)
Instrument standards, EEG, 13:134-135; 15:No.3,VI
International 10-20 System, and APEEGE system of derivation, 15:1-21
Interpretation of EEGs, 13:67-70
Isoelectric EEG, (See Electrocerebral inactivity)
K-complex, and seizures with pain, 16:195-201
—sleep-waking cycle disturbances in vascular brain stem lesions, 14:35-36
Kidney disease, (See Renal disease)
Lafora disease and, brainstem auditory evoked responses, 16:202-207
—occipital seizures, case documented by EEG, 16:167-170
Learning-disability, psychological, and EEG study of a family, 13:108-115
Legal aspects, and electroencephalographer as expert witness, 13:194-198
Lennox-Gastaut syndrome and, grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—natural history of hypsarrhythmia, 16: 128-130
—West's syndrome evolution, 15:61-68
Leukemia, lymphocytic, and fatal subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis in children, clinical EEG and CT features, 14:214-220
—sequential quantitative analysis in children, acute, 16:208-212
Levo-dopa and parkinsonian patients, quantitative study of EEG response, 14:82-85
Librium, and alcoholics with SEP, 14:8-16
Lipid storage disease, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis and EEG, 13:89-96
Lithium therapy, and tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-225
Liver disease, (See Hepatic encephalopathy)
Liver transplantation, and SEP monitoring cerebral functions, 16:192-194
Locked-in syndrome and, brainstem infarction with sleep disturbances, 14:35-46
—coma with EEG, 14:47-52
—short latency auditory and somatosensory evoked potentials, 13:54-56
Lorazepam, and spindle coma in toxicity, 16:213-218
Low voltage EEG and, delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—overview, 20 years experience, 14:102-105
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—(See also Depressed amplitude and Electrocerebral inactivity)
Lumbar disc disease, and dermatomally stimulated somatosensory cerebral evoked potentials, 14:152-160
Lymphocytic leukemia and, fatal subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis in children, clinical EEG and CT features, 14:214-220
—sequential quantitiative EEG analysis in children, acute, 16:208-212
Lymphoma, and CAT scan with EEG, 13:139-147
Management, of infants and children for EEG, 15:202-207
Measles (Rubeola), and diminishing incidence of hypsarrhythmia, 16:178-182
Measles encephalitis, fatal subacute immunosuppressive, in children with acute lymphocytic leukemia, clinical EEG and CT features, 14:214-220
Median nerve, subcortical component, and somatosensory evoked potentials, 13:116-121
Medical legal cases, EEG expert witness, 13:194-198
Medications, and seizure management in mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
—(See also Antiepileptic medication and

Drugs)
Meningitis, and, pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—prognostic value of EEG in neonates, 14:67-77
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
Mental retardation and, ACTH treatment of infantile spasms, 16:120-121
—antiepileptic medication serum levels, 16:104-110
—compliance for anticonvulsant medication in an institution, 13:103-107
—cyclic variation of sleep spindles, in children, 15:40-46
—developmental studies on EEG spectral analysis in children, 13:257-263
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—minimal medication in seizure management, 4½ year follow up, 14:164-172
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—respiratory pauses and apnea during nocturnal sleep in infants,14:90-95
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
—very fast beta, 15:237-241
—West's syndrome, 15:61-68,140-144;16:122-127
Meralgia paresthetica, and SEP from stimulation of cutaneous femoris lateralis nerve, 14:161-163; 15:No.1,VII
Metabolic disorder and, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—FIRDA, 14:135-137
—hyperthyroidism, 13:97-102
—Lafora disease, 16:167-170, 202-207
—periodic abnormalities, 15:32-39
Methohexital (Brevital), and ECT with EEG analysis, 13:251-256
Methotrexate, and acute lymphocytic leukemia of children, 16:208-212
Microfiche and, Clinical EEG, 14:No.2,VII
—data reduction for the EEG laboratory, 14:106-114
Mid-line localization and, clinical and EEG correlates, spikes, 15:232-236
—epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
Mid-temporal localization and, rhythmic discharges in normal children and adolescents, 13:40-45
—rhythmic theta, 15:145-150
—very fast beta, 15:237-241
—(See also Temporal)
Migraine and, benign partial epilepsy of childhood with occipital spike waves, 13: 13-22
—(See also Headache)
Minimal temporal slow activity, and bursts of rhythmical temporal theta, 15:145-150
Mitten pattern and, psychiatric patients with tardive dyskinesia, 14:186-201; 15:222-225
Monopolar recording and, APEEGE system, 15:1-21
—historical notes, 14:No.2,V;No.3,VII,VIII
—Neo-EEG, N.E.E.G. system, 15:71-82
Mu rhythm and, electrocorticograms, 15:83-91
—mid-line epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
—normal patterns in children, 15:92-96
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
Multiple sclerosis and, misdiagnosis in nitrous oxide abuse, 16:143-148
—site of lesion in cases with acute deafness, with BAEP test, 13:241-244
Myclonic seizures and, absence status, 16:111-118
—drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—Lafora disease with BAER, 16:167-170,202-207
—West's syndrome, 15:61-68,140-144
Myoclonus, nocturnal, and sleep disturbances, 14:130-134
Nagler, Dr. Benedict, memoriam, 15:No.2,V
Narcolepsy, and disturbed nocturnal sleep, 14:130-134
—obstructive sleep apnea patients, with sleep-onset REM, 13:57-60
Nasopharyngeal electrodes and patterns during ECT, 13:148-153
Neo-electroencephalography (N.E.E.G.), basis and use of a true monopolar derivation, 15:71-82
Neonates and, brainstem dysfunction in the infant apnea syndrome, 13:226-232
—brainstem dysfunction in infants responsive to thiamine disulfide, preliminary studies of four patients, 13:82-88
—cerebral function monitor studies, 15:185-192
—development of EEG activity after 10 days of electrocerebral inactivity, case report in a premature neonate-hydranencephaly or massive ventricular enlargement, 13:233-240
—hydrocephalus, congenital, neurophysiological evaluation, 15:22-31
—hypsarhythmia (See Hypsarhythmia)
—management for EEG, 15:202-207
—meningitis, prognostic value of EEG, 14:67-77
—prediction of outcome, using EEG, 13:46-49
—reactive burst suppression following asphyxia, 14:138-141
—respiratory pauses and apnea during sleep in mentally retarded, 14:90-95
—rhythmic alpha discharges, 13:245-250
—seizures, a reappraisal, 15:133-139
—status epilepticus, clinical aspects, 15:193-196
—status epilepticus, EEG aspects, 15:197-201

—subclinical delta status, 15:125-131
Neoplasm, (See Tumor)
Neuro-Behcet syndrome, and periodic lateralized EEG abnormality, 15:122-124
Neuroleptic medication and, tardive dyskinesia, 14:186-201;15:222-225,226-231
—(See also Drugs)
Neurological diagnosis, and EEG vs. CT, 14:116-129
Neuromyelitis optica, in two sisters, 13:36-39
Neuro-otologic procedures, and ABR surgical monitoring, 16:83-87
—(See also Brainstem auditory evoked responses)
Neuropsychological correlates, and EEG in tardive dyskinesia, 5 year follow up, 14:186-201
Neurovegetative symptoms and, unusual patterns in children, 15:92-96
Newborn, (See Neonates)
Night sleep EEG, and reliability of rapid clinical staging, 16:16-20
—(See also Sleep)
Nitrous oxide, and abuse, with pattern-reversal visual evoked potential, 16:143-148
Normal EEG and, EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—EEG confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—patterns in children, 15:92-96
—POSTS and geriatric EEG, 16:11-15
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—suicidal behavior, 14:20-26
—universal APEEGE system, anatomical placement of electrodes, 15:1-21
Normal subjects and, BSAEP, 13:154-157
—crossed asymmetry in monocular VEP, 16:77-82
—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges, 13:40-45
—SEP stimulation of tibial, peroneal, and sural nerves, 16:149-156
Obstructive sleep apnea and, sleep-onset REM, comparison with narcoleptic patients, 13:57-60
—(See also Apnea)
Occipital localization and, APEEGE system of electrode placement, 15:1-21
—benign infantile epilepsies, evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, spike-waves, 13:13-22
—evoked spike epilepsy in childhood, 14:221-224
—head injury in children, slowing and spikes, 13:162-177
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, spikes, 16:128-130
—Lafora disease, spikes, 16:167-170
—mentally retarded children, dominant frequency, 13:257-263
—normal patterns in children, 15:92-96
—parkinsonian patients on levodopa, alpha, 14:82-85
—POSTS in geriatric EEG, 16:11-15
Occipital seizures and, benign infantile epilepsies with evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, 13:13-22
—evoked spike epilepsy of childhood, 14:221-224
—Lafora disease, a further case documented by EEGs, 16:167-170
PAFA, periodic anterior fast activity, and grave prognosis, 15:32-39
Pain and, post traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—recording in deep cerebral structures, 13:216-225
—seizures, with slow wave discharges, 16:195-201
Pancuronium bromide (Pavulon), and failure to provide EMG attenuation for electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
Parasomnia, and hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
Paresthesia and, nitrous oxide abuse with VEP, 16:143-148
—SEP from cutaneous femoris lateralis nerve in meralgia paresthetica, 14:161-163; 15:No.1,VII
Parietal localization and, benign infantile epilepsies, evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
—midline spikes, 15:232-236
—somatosensory spike epilepsy, 13:190-193
Parkinson's disease and quantitative study of EEG response to levodopa treatment, 14:82-85
Paroxysmal discharges and, success of EEG in confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—(See also Spike and wave and Spikes)
Paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, and photic induced-driven PLEDs, 15:151-154
Partial seizures and, benign epilepsy of childhood with occipital spike-waves, 13:13-22
—benign infantile epilepsies with evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—BSAEP, 13:154-161
—epilepsia partialis continua, following pertussis infection, 16:45-47
—epilepsia partialis continue with electrocorticography, 15:83-91
—psychomotor status epilepticus, 2 cases, 14:225-232
—small sharp spikes, 15:208-213
Pattern reversal visual evoked potentials and, effects of age and alcohol abuse, 15:102-109
—psychiatric patients, 15:178-183
—renal hemodialysis, 15:97-101
—(See also Visual evoked potentials)
Pavulon, and failure to provide EMG atten-

uation for recording electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
Pediatric cases and, coma, EEG findings, 14:207-213
—24 hour ambulatory EEG monitoring, 15:164-166
—(See also Neonates and Children)
Perinatal injury and, grand mal discharges, 15:155-158
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139
—newborn with rhythmic alpha discharges, 13:245-250
—(See also Hypsarhythmia and Neonates)
Periodic anterior fast activity (PAFA) and, periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
Periodic EEG patterns and, cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—correlations, 15:32-39
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—lymphocytic leukemia, 14:214-220
—Neuro-Behcet syndrome, PLEDs, 15:122-124
—paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, 15:151-154
—(See also Rhythmic)
Periodic lateralized epileptiform discharges (PLEDs) and, acute lymphocytic leukemia with fatal subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis, 14:214-220
—cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—Neuro-Behcet syndrome, 15:122-124
—paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, photic induced, 15:151-154
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
Peroneal nerve and, SEP stimulation, 16:149-156
Pertussis infection and, epilepsia partialis continua, 16:45-47
Petit mal seizures and, familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—mentally retarded, seizure management, 14:164-172
—status appearing on eye-closure, 16:111-118
Petit mal variant pattern and, grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—hypsarrhythmia,natural history, 16:128-130
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
—West's syndrome evolution, 15:61-68
Phenobarbital and, compliance in institution for mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—familial photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—interictal EEG prediction of response, 16:131-135
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139,197-201
—prediction of outcome using EEG, 13:46-49
—rhythmic alpha discharges, 13:245-250
—seizure management in institutionalized mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
Phenytoin and, infusion in seizure patients, EEG spectra, 15:173-177
—interictal EEG prediction of response, 16:131-135
—neonatal staus epilepticus, 15:197-201
—(See also Dilantin)
Photic stimulation and, familial photosensitive epilepsy, with clonazepam, 15:47-52
—Lafora disease, 16:167-170, 202-207
—occipital evoked spike epilepsy in childhood,-14:221-224
—paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, PLEDs, 15:151-154
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—psychogeriatric diagnosis, photic driving, 14:78-81
PLEDs, (See Periodic lateralized epileptiform discharges)
Polygraphic recordings and, narcolepsy with disturbed nocturnal sleep, 14:130-134
—recording in subject's home, 14:96-101
—respirograms on mentally retarded infants during sleep, 14:90-95
—vascular brain stem lesions with disturbances of sleep-waking cycle, 14:35-46
Polysomnography (See Polygraphic recordings)
Pons and, cerebrovascular accident with SEP, 13:116-121
—infarction with locked-in syndrome, 13:54-56
Porencephaly, and EEG topography, 16:21-29
Portable cassette recording, and EEG monitoring of all night sleep, 16:16-20
—(See also Ambulatory EEG)
Positive occipital sharp transients of sleep (POSTS), and age-dependent incidence in geriatric EEG, 16:11-15
Prematurity and, cerebral function monitor in neonates, 15:185-192
—neonatal seizures, 15:133-139,193-196
—neonate with electrocerebral inactivity followed by activity after 10 days, 13:233-240
Primidone, and seizure management in mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
Pseudoseizures and, ambulatory EEG, community hospital prospective study of patient outcome, 16:161-166
—saline activation, clinical EEG and neuropsychiatric observations, 16:171-176
—success of EEG in confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—24 hour ambulatory EEG in pediatrics, 15:164-166
Psychiatric disorder and, complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—electroconvulsive therapy, 13:148-153, 251-256
—FIRDA compared to anterior brady-rhythmia, 16:1-10

—hyperthyroidism, and triphasic delta waves, 13:97-102
—low voltage EEG, 14:102-105
—pattern reversal evoked potentials, 15:178-183
—photic driving in elderly, 14:78-81
—saline activation of pseudoepileptic seizures, 16:171-176
—seizures with valproic acid treatment, 13:50-53
—success of EEG in confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—suicide with EEG, 14:20-26
—suicide risk in patients with dysrhythmias taking oral contraceptives, 16:88-93
—tardive dyskinesia, 14:186-201; 15:222-231
—very fast beta activity, 15:237-241
Psychogeratric diagnosis, and photic driving, 14:78-81
Psychological study, with EEG in a family, 13:108-115
Psychometric tests, and psychiatric patients with tardive dyskinesia, 14:186-201
Psychomotor status epilepticus, 2 case reports, 14:225-232
Psychomotor variant discharge and, normal children and adolescents, 13:40-45
Psychotropic drug intoxications, and EEG findings, 13:206-215
—(See also Drugs)
Pyretotherapy, treatment in West's syndrome, 15:140-144
Race factor, and bursts of rhythmical temporal theta, 15:145-150
Radiation therapy, and acute lymphocytic leukemia of children, 16:208-212
Reading EEGs, 13:67-70
Recording techniques and, APEEGE system, 15:1-21
—monopolar and bipolar interpretation, 13:67-70
—Neo-EEG system, 15:71-82
REM sleep and, mentally retarded, 14:90-95
—narcolepsy, 14:130-134
—narcoleptic and obstructive sleep apnea patients, 13:57-60
—sleep studies in the home, 14:96-101
—spindles in mentally retarded children, 15:40-46
—vascular brainstem lesions, 14:36-46
—(See also Sleep)
Renal disease and, EEG in progressive dialytic encephalopathy, 13:122-127
—pattern reversal evoked potentials, 15:97-101
—short-latency SEP in chronic renal failure, 14:202-206
Respiratory pauses and, apnea during nocturnal sleep in mentally retarded infants, 14:90-95
—(See also Apnea)
Reticular activating system and, BAEP in antisocial personality, 16:91-93
—seizures with pain, 16:195-201
Rhythmic alpha discharges, and EEGs of the newborn, 13:245-250
—(See also Alpha)
Rhythmic mid-temporal activity and, normal children and adolescents, 13:40-45
—theta, 15:145-150
—very fast beta, 15:237-241
—(See also PLEDs)
Rolandic localization, and benign infantile epilepsies, evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—electrocorticograms, 15:83-91
Saline activation and, pseudoepileptic seizures, clinical EEG and neuropsychiatric observations, 16:171-176
Schizophrenia and, pattern reversal evoked potentials, 15:178-183
—seizures treated with valproic acid, 13:50-53
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-225, 226-231
Sedation, and management of infants and children for EEG, 15:202-207
Seizure discharges, (See Spikes, Spike and wave)
Seizures and, absence status appearing on eye-closure, 16:111-118
—ACTH treatment of infantile spasms, 16:120-121
—ambulatory EEG, 15:164-166; 16:161-166
—anticonvulsant medication compliance in an institution for mentally retarded, 13:103-107
—antiepileptic drug monotherapy, interictal EEG prediction, 16:131-135
—aphasia-epilepsy syndrome in children, 13:23-35
—benign infantile epilepsies with evoked spikes, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, a new type, 13:13-22
—BSAEP, 13:154-161
—burst suppression in infants following asphyxia, 14:138-141
—cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—cerebrovascular accident, CAT and EEG, 13:139-147
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—computerized spectral analysis of interictal EEG, 16:94-97
—Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, with CAT, 13:139-147
—deep cerebral structures, recording of sleep spindles, 13:216-225
—delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
—drug intoxications, 13:206-215
—ECT, 13:148-153, 251-256
—EEG vs. CT in diagnosis of neurological disorders, 14:116-129
—electrocerebral inactivity in neonates,

13:233-240
—electrocorticography, 13:216-225;15:83-91
—epilepsia parialis continua following pertussis, 16:45-47
—expert witness in courtroom, 13:194-198
—familial photosensitive, effectiveness of clonazepam, 15:47-52
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—hypertensive encephalopathy, 15:53-60
—hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
—infantile spasms (See Hypsarhythmia)
—Lafora disease, 16:167-170, 202-207
—Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, 15:61-68
—mentally retarded, minimal medications in institutionalized cases, 14:164-172
—mentally retarded compliance for anticonvulsants in an institution, 13:103-107
—mid-line spikes, 15:232-236
—neonates, 13:233-240, 245-250; 15:125-131, 133-139, 193-201
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—non-convulsive, with EP, 16:33-38
—occipital evoked, in childhood, 14:221-224
—pain, with slow discharges, 16:195-201
—paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, 15:151-154
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—phenytoin infusion, EEG spectra, 15:173-177
—PLEDs, 15:32-39, 151-154
—rhythmic alpha discharges in newborn, 13:245-250
—saline activation, 16:171-176
—small sharp spikes, 15:208-213
—somatosensory spike epilepsy, 13:190-193
—status elpilepticus, (See Status epilepticus)
—subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis with acute lymphocytic leukemia, 14:214-220
—success of EEG in confirmation, revisited, 16:98-103
—therapeutic drug monitoring, 14:No.3,V,VI
—tuberous sclerosis, long-term follow-up, 16:219-224
—valproic acid and diphenylhydantoin, effect on serum levels, 16:104-110
—valproic acid with behavior changes, 13:50-53
—very fast activity, 15:232-236
—West's syndrome, (See West's syndrome)
Senile dementia, and event-related evoked potentials in Alzheimer disease, 16:48-53
—(See also Dementia)
SEP, (See Somatosensory evoked potentials)
Sex factor and, bursts of rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:226-231
—unusual EEG patterns in children, 15:92-96
Sharp waves and, aphasia with seizures in children, 13:23-35
—cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, 13:139-147
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
—rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
—(See also Spikes)
Six per second spike and wave discharges and, post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—unusual EEG patterns in children, 15:92-96
Sleep and, apnea in mentally retarded infants, 14:90-95
—cerebral function monitor studies in neonates, 15:185-192
—coma, pediatric cases, 14:207-213
—congenital hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—electrode placement, APEEGE system, 15:1-21
—epilepsy, EEG in confirmation, 16:98-103
—FIRDA compared to anterior brady-rhythmia, 16:1-10
—hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia, 16:136-142
—interpretation, 13:67-70
—mentally retarded infants, 14:90-95
—mid-line spikes, 15:232-236
—narcolepsy, disturbed nocturnal, 14:130-134
—neonatal meningitis, cycles, 14:67-77
—POSTS in geriatric EEG, 16:11-15
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—recording from deep cerebral structures in man, spindles, 13:216-225
—recordings in subject's home, 14:96-101
—reliability of rapid clinical staging of all night EEG recordings, 16:16-20
—REM in narcoleptic and obstructive sleep apnea patients, 13:57-60
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges, 13:40-45
—seizures with pain, arousal slowing, 16:195-201
—spindle coma in benzodiazepine toxicity, 16:213-218
—spindle components in mentally retarded children, cyclic variation, 15:40-46
—subclinical delta status in newborn, 15:125-131
—vascular brain stem lesions, sleep-waking cycle disturbances, 14:35-46
Slow activity and, antiepileptic drug monotherapy, interictal EEG prediction of response, 16:131-135
—asphyxia in infants, 14:138-141
—behavior disorder, 13:108-115
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—brain tumor, 13:71-81
—cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, 13:89-96
—coma, 14:207-213; 15:32-39, 116-121
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-

232
—drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—ECT, 13:251-256
—epilepsia partialis continua following pertussis infection, 16:45-47
—epilepsy, spectral analysis of interictal EEG, 16:94-97
—FIRDA, 13:122-127; 14:135-137; 15:32-39
—FIRDA, with anterior bradyrhythmia, 16:1-10
—head injury in children, 13:162-177
—hepatic encephalopathy, 14:86-89
—hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—hyperthyroidism, 13:97-102
—lymphocytic leukemia in children, 14:214-220; 16:208-212
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—neonatal seizures, 15:125-139
—neurological disease, 14:116-129
—normal waves in children, 15:92-96
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—progressive dialytic encephalopathy, 13:122-127
—rhythmical temporal theta, 15:145-150
—saline activation of pseudoseizures, 16:171-176
—seizures with pain, 16:195-201
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-231
—theta coma, 15:32-39, 116-121; 16:No.3,VII
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
—West's syndrome with pyretotherapy treatment, 15:140-144
Small sharp spikes, and further data on a controversial pattern, 15:208-213
Somatosensory evoked potentials and, acupuncture, 14:53-56
—alcoholics, short latency, 14:8-16
—animal model for investigating clinical utility, 13:178-189
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—brain tumor and cerebrovascular diseases with EEG and CT in diagnosis, 13:71-81
—carotid endarterectomy, assessment of variability of early scalp-components, 16:157-160
—liver transplantation, monitoring cerebral functions, 16:192-194
—locked-in syndrome, short latency, 13:54-56
—lumbar disc disease, dermatomally stimulated, 14:152-160
—meralgia paresthetica, stimulation of cutaneous femoris lateralis nerve, 14:161-163; 15:No.1,VII
—renal failure, chronic, short-latency changes during hemodialysis, 14:202-206
—spinal cord lesions, long term effects on configuration, 14:142-151, 173-185
—status epilepticus, non-convulsive, 16:33-38
—subcortical component of the median nerve, origins, 13:116-121
—tibial, peroneal and sural nerve stimulation using 4 different montages, 16:149-156
—trigeminal nerve stimulation, 14:61-66
Somatosensory spike epilepsy, evolution of two cases, 13:190-193
—benign infantile epilepsies, 16:39-44
Spectral analysis, and acute lymphocytic leukemia of children, 16:208-212
—electroconvulsive therapy, EEG pattern, 13:251-256
—interictal EEG in epilepsy, 16:94-97
—mentally retarded children, developmental studies on EEG, 13:257-263
—phenytoin infusion in seizure patients, 15:173-177
Speech disorder and, aphasia-epilepsy syndrome in children, 13:23-35
Spells, and 24 hour ambulatory EEG monitoring in pediatrics, 15:164-166
—(See also Seizures)
Spike and wave activity and, absence status with eye-closure, 16:111-118
—aphasia with seizures in children, 13:23-35
—benign infantile epilepsies, occipital, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, occipital, 13:13-22
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—ECT, 13:148-153,251-256
—electrode recording systems, 15:71-82
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, 15:61-68
—mid-line activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
—neonatal status epilepticus, 15:197-201
—photosensitive epilepsy, 15:47-52
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—progressive dialytic encephalopathy, 13:122-127
—seizures treated with valproic acid, 13:50-53
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
—unusual patterns in children, 15:92-96
—West's syndrome evolution, 15:61-68
Spikes and, ambulatory EEG in community hospital, analysis of patient outcome, 16:161-166
—aphasia-epilepsy syndrome in children, 13:23-35
—benign infantile epilepsies, evoked, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood, 13:13-22
—burst suppression in infants, following asphyxia, 14:214-220
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—controversial patterns in children, 15:92-96
—drug intoxication, 13:206-215
—ECT, 13:148-153, 251-256
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis,

14:116-129
—electrocorticograms, 15:83-91
—electroencephalographer as expert in courtroom, 13:194-198
—evoked spike epilepsy in childhood, 14:221-224
—grand mal discharge, 15:155-158
—head injury, 13:162-177, 194-198
—hypsarhythmia, (See Hypsarhythmia)
—hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—hypertensive encephalopathy, 15:53-60
—interictal EEG prediction of response to drug monotherapy, 16:131-135
—interpretation, 13:67-70
—Lafora disease, 16:167-170, 202-207
—lymphocytic leukemia, acute, 14:214-220
—mid-line, 15:232-236; 16:54-59
—neonates. 13:46-49; 15:133-139, 197-201
—Neuro-Behcet syndrome, 15:122-124
—occipital evoked spike epilepsy in childhood, 14:221-224
—paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis, 15:151-154
—PLEDs, (See Periodic lateralized epileptiform discharges)
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—psychomotor type focus, 14:No.3,V
—recording from deep cerebral structures, 13:216-225
—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges in normal children and adolescents, 13:40-45
—small sharp spikes, 15:208-213
—somatosensory epilepsy, 13:190-193;14:221-224
—status epilepticus (See Status epilepticus)
—suicidal behavior, 14:20-26
—tardive dyskinesia, 15:222-231
—tuberous sclerosis, 16:219-224
Spinal cord lesions and, alcoholics with evoked potentials 14:8-16
—long-term effects on configuration of somatosensory evoked potentials, changes in components produced by afferent interaction, 14:173-185
—long-term effects on configuration of SEP, alterations in waveform characteristics, 14:142-151
Spindle coma and, benzodiazepine toxicity, case report, 16:213-218
Spindles, sleep, and coma, 14:47-52, 207-213; 16:213-218
—mentally retarded children, cyclic variation of integrated spindle components during nocturnal sleep, 15:40-46
—recording from deep cerebral structures in man, 13:216-225
—sleep-waking disturbances in vascular brain stem lesions, 14:35-46
Status epilepticus and, absence status appearing on eye-closure, 16:111-118
—complex partial, 2 cases, 14:225-232
—epilepsia partialis continua following pertussis infection, 16:45-47
—hypertensive encephalopathy, 15:53-60
—neonatal, clinical aspects, 15:193-196
—neonatal, EEG aspects, 15:197-210
—Neuro-Behcet syndrome, 15:122-124
—non-convulsive, evoked potentials, 16:33-38
—subclinical delta status in newborn, an unfavorable prognostic sign, 15:125-131
Subacute immunosuppressive measles encephalitis (SIME), in children with acute lymphocytic leukemia, clinical EEG and CT features, 14:214-220
Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) and, EEG vs. CT in diagnosis, 14:116-129
—periodic patterns, 15:32-39
—resemblance to measles encephalitis, 14:214-220
Succinylcholine chloride (Anectine), and attenuation of EMG with electrocerebral inactivity, 16:72-76
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and, brainstem dysfunction, 13:226-232
—thiamine disulfide, 13:82-88
—(See also Apnea)
Suicide risk, and patients with EEG dysrhythmias taking oral contraceptives, a speculative empirical note, 16:88-93
—relationship to EEG, qualitative considerations and report on series of completed suicides, 14:20-26
Suppression bursts and, natural history of hypsarrhythmia, 16:128-130
—periodic EEG activity correlations, 15:32-39
Sural nerve, and SEP stimulation, 16:149-156
Surgery, and electrocorticography during seizure surgery, 15:83-91
—posterior fossa, with ABR monitoring, 16:83-87
Syncope, and post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—success of EEG in confirming epilepsy, 16:98-103
—(See also Pseudoseizures)

Tardive dyskinesia and, EEG, 15:222-225, 226-231
—5 year follow-up of EEG and neuropsychological correlates, 14:186-201
Technique, EEG, and, APEEGE system, 15:1-21
—historical notes on bipolar and monopolar recordings, 14:No.2,V; No.3,VII,VIII
—Neo-EEG system, 15:71-82
—standards for EEG instruments, 13:135,137-138;15:No.3,VI
Telephone polysomnogram, in subject's home, 14:96-101
Temporal lobe status epilepticus, 2 case reports, 14:225-232

Temporal localization and, aphasia with seizures, spikes, 13:23-35
—complex partial status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—electrocorticograms, spikes, 15:83-91
—electrode placement systems, 15:1-21
—hypnogenic paroxysmal dystonia seizures, 16:136-142
—hypsarrhythmia, natural history, 16:128-130
—psychomotor type spike focus, 14:No.3,V
—recording from deep cerebral structures, spikes, 13:216-225
—rhythmic alpha in newborn, 13:245-250
—rhythmic mid-temporal discharges of normal children and adolescents, 13:40-45
—rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
—small sharp spikes, 15:208-213
—status epilepticus, 14:225-232
—very fast beta, 15:237-241
Thalamus and, depth stimulatin in seizures with pain, 16:195-201
—evoked potentials in alcoholics,14:8-16
—SEP, 13:71-81, 116-121
—sleep spindles recording, 13:216-225
Theta activity and, brainstem death, 16:63-71
—cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—coma, 14:47-52, 207-213; 15:32-39, 116-121; 16:No.3,VII
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
—rhythmical temporal theta, a distinctive EEG entity, 15:145-150
—(See also Slow activity)
Theta coma and, mixed frequencies, correlations, 14:47-52, 207-213
—periodic activity, 15:32-39
—regarding initial reports, 16:No.3,VII
—variant of alpha pattern coma, 15:116-121
Thiamine disulfide, and brainstem dysfunction in infants, 13:82-88
Thought processes and, FIRDA, 16:1-10
—(See also Cognitive dysfunction)
Three per second spike and wave discharges, (See Petit mal)
Tibial nerve and, SEP stimulation, 16:149-156
—effect of spinal cord lesions on SEPs, 14:142-151
Tongue movement artifacts, in the EEG, 14:57-59
Tonic-clonic seizures, (See Grand mal and Seizures)
Topography, EEG, in porencephaly and arachnoid cyst, 16:21-29
Tracé alternant pattern and, burst suppression in infants following asphyxia, 14:138-141
—congenital hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
Trauma, head, and, EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—EEG findings in children, 13:162-177
—medical-legal testimony, 13:194-198
—periodic EEG activity, 15:32-39
—post-traumatic syndrome, EEG features, 15:214-221
—rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
—theta coma, 15:116-121
Trigeminus nerve stimulation, and cortical evoked potentials in humans, 14:61-66
Triphasic delta waves and, cerebral fat embolism, 14:27-34
—EEG vs. CT in neurological diagnosis, 14:116-129
—generalized periodic EEG activity correlations, 15:32-39
—hyperthyroidism with psychotic symptoms, 13:97-102
Tuberous sclerosis and, long-term follow-up and longitudinal EEG study, 16:219-224
—West's syndrome, 16:122-127
Tumor, brain, and BAER, 15:110-115
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—EEG vs. CT in diagnosis, 14:116-129
—EEG, CT, SEP and VEP correlation in diagnosis, 13:71-81
—FIRDA, 14:135-137
—monocular VEP, crossed asymmetry, 16:77-82
—periodic EEG abnormalities, 15:32-39
Twenty-four hour ambulatory EEG and, monitoring in pediatrics, 15:164-166
—post-traumatic syndrome, 15:214-221
Two per second spike and wave discharges, (See Petit mal variant pattern)
Typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, and pyretotherapy treatment in West's syndrome, 15:140-144
Universal APEEGE system, anatomical placement of EEG electrodes, 15:1-21
Vaccination, and diminishing incidence of hypsarrhythmia, 16:178-182
Valproic acid and, behavioral changes, 13:50-53
—effect of different does on serum levels of total and free diphenylhydantoin, 16:104-110
—interictal EEG prediction of response to monotherapy, 16:131-135
—seizure management in mentally retarded epileptics, 14:164-172
Vascular disease and, alpha coma, 15:167-172
—anterior bradyrhythmia, 16:1-10
—auditory brainstem response in surgical monitoring, 16:83-87
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—brainstem lesions and disturbance of sleep-waking cycle, 14:35-46
—carotid endarterectomy,with SER, 16:157-160
—CT scan correlation with EEG and EP in diagnosis, 13:71-81, 139-147
—EEG vs. CT in diagnosis, 14:116-129
—evoked potentials and dizziness, 15:110-115
—FIRDA, 14:135-137;16:1-10
—hypertensive encephalopathy and anatomo-

clinical evidence of posterior cerebral damage, 15:53-60
—locked-in syndrome with EP, 13:54-56
—low voltage EEG, 14:102-105
—neonatal seizures, 15:125-131, 133-139, 193-196
—pediatric cases of coma, 14:207-213
—rhythmic temporal theta, 15:145-150
—somatosensory EP, 13:71-81, 116-121
—visual EP with crossed asymmetry, 16:77-82
Ventricular enlargement, and electrocerebral inactivity followed by activity after 10 days in a premature neonate, 13:233-240
—mid-line epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
Versive seizures, and benign infantile epilepsies, 16:39-44
Vertex localization and, mid-line epileptiform activity in adult EEGs, 16:54-59
—mid-line spike discharges, 15:232-236
Very fast beta activity and, clinical correlates, 15:237-241
Vestibular dysfunction, and BAEP, 15:110-115
Viral infections, and diminishing incidence of hypsarrhythmia, 16:178-182
—(See also Infectious disease)
Visual disorder and, benign infantile epilepsies, 16:39-44
—benign partial epilepsy of childhood with occipital spike-waves, 13:13-22
—Devic's syndrome, 13:36-39
—Lafora disease, 16:167-170
—occipital evoked spike epilepsy in childhood, 14:221-224
—(See also Visual evoked potentials)
Visual evoked potentials (VEP) and, alcohol abuse, pattern reversal, 15:102-109
—alcoholics, 14:17-19
—brainstem death, 16:63-71
—correlation with SEP, EEG and CT in the diagnosis of brain tumor and cerebrovascular diseases, 13:71-81
—crossed asymmetry, normal and abnormal, 16:77-82
—Devic's syndrome, 13:36-39
—drowning outcome, predictors of survival in young children, 16:183-191
—hydrocephalus, 15:22-31
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—nitrous oxide abuse and recovery, 16:143-148
—psychiatric patients, 15:178-183
—renal hemodialysis, 15:97-101
—status epilepticus, non-convulsive, 16:33-38
Visual seizures and, Lafora disease, 16:167-170
—(See also Occipital seizures)
Vitamin deficiency, and sudden infant death syndrome, 13:82-88
Voltage, low, and EEG overview, 14:102-105
—coma, pediatric cases, 14:207-213
—delirium tremens, 16:30-32
—neonatal meningitis, 14:67-77
—(See also Electrocerebral inactivity)
West's syndrome and, diminishing incidence of hypsarrhythmia, 16:178-182
—evolving into Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, 15:61-68
—natural history of hypsarhythmia, 16:128-130
—pyretotherapy as treatment, 15:140-144
—treatment, 16:122-127
—(See also Hypsarhythmia)
Whiplash injuries, and EEG features, 15:214-221
Wilson's disease, and SEP monitoring cerebral functions following liver transplantation, 16:192-194